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Tab 1

Executive Summary

Nineteen Air Force installations have been previously designated for closure or partial closure and subsequent conversion to civilian use as a result of the recommendations of the 1988 Defense Secretary's Commission on Base Realignment and Closure and the 1991 Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission.

In accordance with the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Act of 1990 (Public Law 101-510), as amended, the Secretary of the Air Force has recommended bases for closure, partial closure or realignment. The Secretary of the Air Force formed the Base Closure Executive Group with the primary objectives of evaluating bases and ensuring that the Air Force process for selecting bases in the United States for closure or realignment was conducted in accordance with the law. The members of the Executive Group included seven general officers and six comparable level (Senior Executive Service) career civilians. A Base Closure Working Group was also chartered to support the Executive Group. The Working Group consisted of senior technical experts from the Air Staff and Secretariat. The Executive Group developed a base closure Internal Control Plan to provide structure and guidance for all participants in the process.

The Executive Group was given broad, conceptual guidance which was non-base specific. This guidance addressed basing concepts, downsizing efficiencies, and power projection within the context of a reorganized Air Force.

Using the approved DoD selection criteria, the Executive Group reviewed and considered all Air Force installations in the United States and its territories which had at least 300 direct-hire DoD civilian manpower positions authorized. The bases were categorized for analysis primarily according to their predominant mission. Some 160 subelements were identified under the eight DoD selection criteria.

Extensive data were gathered to facilitate the review and support the evaluation of each base under each criterion. All data were evaluated and certified in accordance with the Air Force Internal Control Plan. As an additional control measure, the Air Force Audit Agency was tasked to review the Air Force process and the procedures for consistency with the law and DoD policy and to ensure that the data collection and validation process was adequate.

A capacity analysis was performed (including 48 on-site capacity surveys) which analyzed base data in light of programmed force structure and the requirements for accommodating it. This knowledge of excess capacity was used in conjunction with the approved DoD Force Structure Plan in determining base structure requirements. Also, it was

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used to identify cost effective opportunities for the beddown of activities and aircraft dislocated from recommended closure and realignment bases.

Bases deemed mission essential or geographically key were excluded by the SECAF from further review for closure or realignment. Categories and subcategories of the bases which were determined to have insufficient excess capacity to permit a base to close were also excluded by the SECAF from further study. The excluded bases remained eligible as receivers. All remaining active component bases were examined individually on the basis of the eight DoD selection criteria.

Air Reserve Component bases required a slightly different approach. Installation data were analyzed and the Executive Group identified those potential closures and realignments which could achieve worthwhile savings.

Results of analysis and recommendations were presented by the Executive Group to the Secretary of the Air Force and the Air Force Chief of Staff. The Secretary of the Air Force with the advice of the CSAF and in consultation with the Executive Group, selected the bases for recommendation to the Secretary of Defense. The Air Force recommendations for 1993 are:

Base Closures

Homestead AFB, Florida
McClellan AFB, California

KI Sawyer AFB, Michigan
Newark AFB, Ohio

Realignments

Griffiss AFB, New York
McGuire AFB, New Jersey

March AFB, California

The above closures and realignments lead to annual savings of \$386 M. For these savings to be realized, the Air Force forecasts a DoD Base Closure Account funding requirement of approximately \$1.156 billion over six years. The Base Closure Account funding requirement does not include projected environmental cleanup costs. These costs will be incurred regardless of base closure, and cleanup programs have been underway for several years.

The Air Force continues to implement the closure of all the bases recommended by the 1988 and 1991 Base Closure Commissions. However, some baselines have changed since the 1988 and 1991 Commissions made their recommendations. The changes from the Commissions' reports recommended below result from force structure and base structure changes, and/or more cost effective opportunities and will result in a military construction

cost avoidance of \$67.5M.

Changes to 1988/1991 Commissions' Recommendations

Bergstrom Reserve Cantonment, Texas	Close the Bergstrom Reserve Cantonment. Realign the Air Force Reserve units to Carswell AFB Cantonment, Texas. Close the Corrosion Control Facility unless a civil airport is in operation by September 30, 1994
Carswell AFB, Texas	Realign 436th Training Squadron (formerly 436th Strategic Training Squadron) to Dyess AFB, Texas; realign the maintenance training function to Hill AFB, Utah, and the fabrication function to Luke AFB, Arizona. The maintenance training and fabrication functions are part of the 436th Training Squadron
Castle AFB, California	Realign B-52 Combat Crew Training mission to Barksdale AFB, Louisiana, instead of Fairchild AFB, Washington
Chanute AFB, Illinois	Consolidate the Air Force Metals Technology, Non-Destructive Inspection and Aircraft Structural Maintenance courses and form a joint training course with the Navy at NAS Memphis, Tennessee, instead of realigning the Air Force courses to Sheppard AFB, Texas
MacDill AFB, Florida	The AFRES will operate the airfield facilities until a civil airport is established at MacDill AFB. The Joint Communications Security Element will remain instead of realigning to Charleston AFB, South Carolina
Mather AFB, California	Realign the 940th Air Refueling Group (AFRES) to Beale AFB, California, instead of McClellan AFB, California.
Rickenbacker ANGB, Ohio	Retain the ANG units (121st Air Refueling Wing and 160th Air Refueling Group) in a cantonment at Rickenbacker ANGB, instead of realigning them to Wright-Patterson AFB, Ohio. The 178th Fighter Group (ANG) at Springfield, Ohio, will realign to Wright-Patterson AFB.